



EXPLANATION

MAP SYMBOLS

- Fault - Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed; U/D indicate relative sense of displacement
- Aerial Photo Lineament - Or fault-related feature; dashed where less distinct; queried where uncertain; hachure indicate topographic scarp and show slope direction; (a) lower drainage, (b) lower drainage, (c) vegetation lineament, (d) deflected drainage, (e) break in slope, (f) saddle, (g) side hill bench
- Los Osos fault of Hall (1973) - Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed
- Hall and others (1979) - Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed
- Edna fault
- Indian Knob fault
- Other faults
- Shoreline Angle - Solid where well constrained; double dot-dash where concealed; dotted where eroded; elevation shown in feet
- Contact - Dashed where approximately located or inferred; queried where uncertain
- Strike and dip of bedding
- Syncline - Showing trace of axial surfaces and direction of plunge
- Anticline - Showing trace of axial surfaces and direction of plunge
- Borehole - GS - U.S. Geological Survey (unpublished data); MDO - California Division of Water Resources (1972); elevation of subsurface formations shown in feet
- Borehole - completed as part of Long Term Seismic Program
- Exploratory oil well - Producer, name of well, and total depth (feet) are indicated
- Closed depression
- Spring
- Trench location
- Bedrock exposure
- Strike and dip of fault exposed in outcrop

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- Stream Deposits (Holocene) - Unconsolidated cobbles, pebbles, sand, and silt in active floodplains and channels
- Active Stream Channel (Holocene)
- Eolian Deposits (Holocene-upper Pleistocene) - Unconsolidated to moderately consolidated windblown sand (2 = youngest, 1 = oldest)
- Fluvial and Alluvial Deposits (Holocene-upper Pleistocene) - Unconsolidated cobbles, pebbles, sand, silt, and clay in active stream channels and floodplains, and in fluvial terraces inset within the margins of valleys (2 = youngest, 1 = oldest)
- Colluvial Deposits (Holocene-Pleistocene) - Unconsolidated, poorly sorted boulders, cobbles, pebbles, sand, silt, and clay deposited as a result of hillslope and alluvial processes
- Landslide Deposits (Holocene-Pleistocene) - Unconsolidated, poorly sorted boulders, cobbles, pebbles, sand, silt, and clay derived from rock units upslope. Not all mapped landslides are shown; arrow indicates downslope movement direction
- Marine Terrace Deposits (Pleistocene) - Unconsolidated, well to poorly sorted cobbles, pebbles, and sand; clasts are typically subrounded to rounded; marine fossils and shell fragments are locally present
- Older Alluvial Deposits (Pleistocene) - Unconsolidated to well consolidated cobbles, pebbles, sand, silt, and clay deposited in fluvial channels, floodplains and alluvial fans; includes deposits of several ages and deposits mapped as Paso Robles Formation by Hall and others, (1979)
- Squire Member of Pismo Formation (upper Pliocene) - Massive, white to green, medium-coarse grained sandstone (modified from Hall and others, 1979)
- Miguelito Member of Pismo Formation (lower Pliocene and Miocene) - Brown claystone and siltstone with minor amounts of shale, chert, and sandstone (modified from Hall and others, 1979)
- Edna Member of Pismo Formation (lower Pliocene and upper Miocene) - Poorly to moderately well indurated, orange, brown, and gray fine to medium grained arkosic sandstone with minor yellow claystone (modified from Hall and others, 1979)
- Monterey Formation (Miocene) - Siltstone or chert, dolomitic claystone or silt, some tuff, and opaline or cherty shale and sandstone (modified from Hall, 1973)
- Obispo Formation (lower Miocene) - Fine to coarse-grained white tuff or crystalline tuff and resistant, silicified or zeolitized tuff (modified from Hall, 1973)
- Loose Formation? (Oligocene) - Green and red conglomerate, sandstone and silty claystone (modified from Hall and others, 1979)
- Dacite (Oligocene) - Porphyritic-aphanitic dacite (modified from Hall and others, 1979)
- Franciscan assemblage (Cretaceous to Jurassic) - Undifferentiated graywacke, schist, conglomerate, and metavolcanic rocks
- metavolcanics
- red, white or green cherts
- graywacke
- Serpentine (Jurassic)

Note: Bedrock geology is modified from Hall (1973) and Hall and others (1979)

MARINE TERRACES:

- Marine terrace and associated deposits (83,000 or 105,000 years old)
- Marine terrace and associated deposits (214,000 years old)
- Marine terrace and associated deposits (430,000 or 480,000 years old)
- Marine terrace and associated deposits (480,000 or 560,000 years old)
- Marine terrace and associated deposits (≥ 560,000 years old)

REFERENCES CITED:

- California Division of Water Resources, 1972, Sea water intrusion: Morro Bay area, San Luis Obispo County, Bulletin 524.
- Hall, C.A., Jr., 1973, Geology of the Arroyo Grande quadrangle, California: California Division of Mines and Geology, map sheet 24, scale 1:48,000
- Hall, C.A., Jr., Ernst, W.G., Prior, S.W., and Wise, W.W., 1979, Geologic map of the San Luis Obispo-San Simeon Region, California: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Investigations Series, Map 1-1097, 3 sheets, scale 1:48,000

PLATE I (FER-200)

Map of Faults, Scarps and Lineaments Along the Los Osos Fault Zone, South-Central California

(RE-FORMATTED FROM PG&E (1988), PLATE 16) - modified slightly